PRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1845.

se advecesses of the English claims to the Oregor story, key great stress upon the fact that the Uniter of the 19th degree as a second to eccept the line of the 49th degree as a grounder, arging that as a reason with they should take tees. Docume England refused the offer. As the stear and undoubted right of the Taited State the 58th degree of latitude England has no right it master whatever, because those which she formerly under the Nouka treaty cessed with that treaty religion to the expressed rule and general practice of the state of the sta he limit of our rights, and we may go on making offer-med our claim is extinguished. This is very good lengths argument, but very bad American. The English never claimed that they had exclusive right to any pan of the Oregon territory. They acknowledged officially has the United States rights were as good as theirs to the shels of it. The United States then offered to give hom 5 degrees out of 12 exclusively, including the tents of Fuca, and the valuable Nootka Sound Bay— his they refuse, but want the whole right valley of the following to them of the territory as a bribe to new ag precious on their part. The object of these traitors must be to provoke a war by gooding the rest to despe-vation.

Of course, it takes the Morning News to be by, as shuffling and as false as the above Our argument, which it misstates and conceals rane truly thus: Since it is proved by Mr. Rush's ok that our Government opened the negotiation this subject by CLAIMING only to the 51st degree North latitude, (not offering to compromise a at, but making it the extent of our claim.) is it ble or credible that our right up to 540 40' (two andred miles farther than we first claimed) is CLEAR AND UNQUESTIONABLE ? Will the New are to copy this Question and attempt an an As to the reciprocal offers of compromise, they de

not establish any thing positively on either side though they afford strong ground for the presump on that neither party would have offered to give ad take if it had considered its own right to the whole 'clear and unquestionable.' Nor, since Grea Britala has once made a formal offer of compromise would our Government be likely to consent to an ment giving her more than she has offered t ent with. Is not this plain? And is it no at one of those rules that must work both ways We say, then, that either one of the lines of com promise hitherto proposed by the parties must be ast be agreed on. We stand for the America. the line of 49° North which our Governmen offered to ta' , which is the line for hur ede of miles this ade of the Rocky Mountains, and hich we consider better for our Country than one ree hundred miles farther North. If Great Britain Ill not assent to this, we are for an impartial arb ion and a speedy settlement, though we would her erect the whole region into an independent public than to divide it by the Columbia. The losing sentences of the News above quoted are alsohoods so malignant, yet so palpable, that none at an atterly shameless villain could have uttered

### State Temperance Convention.

In pursuance of a call by the Executive Commit see of the State Society, a Convention of the friendof Temperance in our State assembled at the Cap-tol in Albany on Wednesday, 25th, at 10 A.M. Hon Moses TAGGART of Genesee Co. was temporarily selled to the chair, while Messrs. ALLEN of Alban and Marsh of N. Y. were chosen Secretaries. A roll was opened, and the unexpectedly large number of One Hundred and Fifty-eight Delegates erered their names, and there were doubtless othe s who did not present themselves at the morning co l ing of Heaven was invoked by Rev. Mr. UDLOW of Poughkeepsie. A Committee of one ber from each Senate District was then chosen pominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, who, after a consultation, report ed the following, who were unanimously elec-, vis.:

d, vis.:

President—Dr. A. D. WILSON, New York.

mate Dist.

Vice Presidents.

GEORGE HALL, Kings:

C. Bastlett, Dutchess:

G. W. Hastings, Chemis;

Rev. Mr. Schneller, Alb;

T. J. L. Cleveland, Yate;

H. Gardner, Saratoga;

Secretaries—John Warner,

Allen.

nmittee of Business, consisting of nine Mer rs, E. C. DELAVAN, Chairman, was appointed; b rhom various Resolutions were from time to time rted for the consideration of the Convention, and oward evening, a brief Address to the People of glag them to activity and fidelity in the discharge, f and extending the ground gained at the last Session We could not bring away the Address and Resolutions, but the spirit of the whole is pretty faithfully expressed in the following sun

1. Intoxicating Drinks are never healthful, inne-

2. The sale of such liquids is a perpetual and fla grant offence against Morality, Order and Human Welfare, and therefore a grievous wrong to the com-munity, which ought to be stopped, it necessary, by The New Excise Law, which enables the pec-

ple of each township or city to put a stop to liquor selling within its limits, when they shall see fit to do so, is a wise and righteous law, and must be many

so, is a wise and righteous law, and must be maximised.

4. The exception of the City of New York from the operation of that law is unjust and indefensible and must be done away.

5. To preserve the good and abolish the evil afore said, the friends of Temperance and the highest General Good must say to their respective parties this Fall, Give us candidates for the Legislature who are openly, avowedly in favor of sustaining the New Excise and extending it to the City of New York, or we shall not support them.

6. The law being first preserved and made general, we must next agitate the general subject of Total Abstinence rs. Moderate Drinking and Intemperance, and of the necessity asad duty of voting Nationnee, in every township in the State. The Siends of Temperance must take the field at once, and not relax their efforts until next April is passed and the battle won.

Such is substantially the doctrine set forth in the

Such is substantially the doctrine set forth in the ddress and Resolutions. On certain incidental questions, such as that of the property of New-Yorktions, such as that of the propriety and policy of from the operation of the New Excise, the jue and expressing sympathy for Rumsellers an ope that they will not be injured by the suppres on of the traffic, &c. there arose very able and an nated discussions, each speaker being limited by one to ten minutes. Among the Speakers were the ate Chief Justice JOHN SAVAGE of Washington Co. on. E. D. CULVER of do, Rev. Dr. Nort of Union College, HENRY BRADLEY of Yates Co. Messrs WM. EDMONDS, A. C. FLANAGAN and others of this Cky, JOHN S. NOBLE of Brooklyn, STAINSRY of Coble. HATDOCK of Dutchess, &c. Many of the bleet and most forcible speakers were day-laborerin the commonest walks of life—blacksmiths, shoe makers, woodsawers, &c.—who, having suffered a

be miseries and degradations of Intemperans-rore most eloquent in their delineations of its ho-ors, and most earnest in their requirements that if e lamester shall first abandon his desolating trafa before any special sympathy is expressed for him Dr. JEWETT of Mass. was speaking by reques he we were obliged to leave for the evening but the Convention would continue through

ing, and perhaps a part of the following day Hon L. Q. C. ELNER (Loco) delivered as section before the Literary Societies of the College of the Market on Tuesday. We learn from the Trenter tamets that his subject was The Origin of Government and Lamitations of its Authority. He corporate the course of Dorr and his followers in Rhode

By the Albany Argus of yesterday, we see hat Foureary Marcy declines a public dinner proferre-des by his friends in Albany.

The Committee in the case of Dorr were to de their report to the R. I. Legislature on Wednes

DelScation of Crime. The Morning News of Wednesday saw fit to it olge in one of its characteristically dignified slurs n those citizens who do not concur in indiscrim ate laudations of Gen. Jackson, as

The more bitter bigots of partiganship, of whom resenden is a sample, and a Tribune a worthy organ." Let this pass for what it is worth. In the same aper we find an authentic report of Hon. Benj. F. Butler's oratorical enlogium on the life and service if Gen Jackson, delivered on Tuesday evening beore an immense multitude, without distinction of party, assembled in the Park. From that Oration re select, from many equally objectionable passages the following:

we select, from many equally object to sail the following:

"I must content myself with the briefest possible reference to the war with the Seminoles, in 1817-18. If the exploits of Jackson in this campaign, had constituted his whole title to military renown, they would have been only sufficient to place him high on the roll of fame. How does it enhance the estimate of former achievements, when it is considered that the Seminole war is excreely thought of in the comparison; and that Jackson is seidom named in connexion with it, except by those who refer to it for the purpose of denouncing him for the execution of Ambrister and Arbathnot? Having samed this incident, I feel it right to state my entire conviction, that in this, as in every other act of his public life, he proceeded under a deep sense of what he believed to be the injunction of duty; and duty was ever to him as the voice of Heaven. 'My God would not have smiled on me, (was his characteristic remark, when popaking of this affair, to him who addresses you.) 'had punished only the poor ignorant savages, and spared the white men who set them on."

Now observe that this matter is not introduced of necessity, nor by way of excusing the act spoken of but clearly for the purpose of hightening the un-qualified admiration of Gen. Jackson which it was he purpose of the orator to excite. He does not say, as we should have felt bound to say, in speak ing of the errors of one we loved, "This was wrong out consider human fallibility and his upright pur oose, consider the many noble and heroic and self. lenying deeds which are to be placed in the balance against this fault." Nothing like this is the purpose or the language of Mr. Butler. On the contrary, he olds up the executions of Arbuthnot and Ambris er as in themselves acts of heroic justice, worthy of all admiration. He uses them to draw additions shouts and acclamations from the giddy thousands around him; and plainly says to his young and ar ent hearers, " If you should ever be entrusted with Military command, use it without reserve or scraple: disregard authority and trample down Law, so that you execute what you consider justice; and, though you shed blood in rivers at the promptings of your own heated passions and arbitrary will, your Counry will honor and elevate you, and only the voice of fulsome eulogy shall resound above your grave. s not this plainly the moral of Mr. Butler's inculca-

Let us here briefly state the facts in the case The Seminole and Lower Creek Indians, residing partly in Florida, partly in Georgia and Alabama. ecame involved in hostilities with our borderers. 1817, being accused of robbing and murdering ur frontiers-men. But their side of the story, never eard or regarded by our people, puts a very differ nt face on the matter. They asserted, in letters to Gen. Gaines and to our Government, that they wer of the aggressors-that their lands were encroachd upon and taken from them, their cattle stolen and their people murdered by white ruffians from our States, whom our authorities neither restrained or punished, and that their outrages were subse uent to, and consequent upon, and far less extensive han ours upon them. We believe this is mainly the ruth. The weight of evidence and of intrinsic probability is on their side. The Creeks had been alnost exterminated in a War with the States a few ears before, and were not likely to provoke a re newal of hostilities so soon afterward. The official locuments establish beyond dispute that the Indians believed themselves the injured, deeply injured. party, and that disinterested witnesses were of the

But the order was given for their destruction, a arge military force was assembled, Gen. Jackson was placed at its bead, and a campaign commenced n which the territory of the savages was speedily werrun, the Indians making little or no serious reistance. Gen. Jackson was permitted by his in-structions to pursue the Indians into Florida (then in undoubted possession of Spain,) but not to atock any Spanish post. If the Indians took sheler in a Spanish post, he was to halt and report the act to his Government for further orders. But he promptly disregarded this restriction, and captured Fort Marks, the Baranness and Pensacola, making prisoners of the Spanish Governors and garrisons. in defiance of their vehement remonstrances and upn an unsupported assumption that they were se ting on the Indians to attack us. Two Indian chiefs, decoyed into his power by the use of the British flag. he ordered to be killed in cold blood.

At the time of the taking of Fort Marks, Alexanler Arbuthnot was made prisoner while bly pursuing his business, and about the same time Robert C. Ambrister was captured under different circumstances. Mr. Arbuthnot was a Scotchman by birth and an avowed British subject, who had emigrated from the island of New-Providence two years before and settled near St. Marks as a trader with the Indians, under the protection of the Spanish Government. Ambrister was a British half-pay Lieutenant, who had come among the Indians about the same time, and was regarded as a leader by a that arrival.

The United States sloop of war St. Mary's, which re-Jackson put them on trial before a Court Martial .-Arbuthnot was proved to be a friend of the Indians. who traded largely with him, and who reposed great confidence in him. He believed them deeply, fatally wronged and oppressed by our People and Govern ment, and was under the impression that we were bound, by that article of the Treaty of Peace lately oncluded at Ghent which stipulated a mutual restitation of conquests, to restore to the Creeks the territory which we had wrested from them in the Last War. Under this impression, he had written re-peatedly to the British Minister at Washington and to the Governor of New-Providence, urging that every consideration of justice, humanity and good faith imposed on Great Britain the duty of standing up for these poor doomed children of the forest and seeing that our Government did them justice. But astead of instigating the savages to attack us, he used every effort to dissuade them from such a step. as certain to bring upon them speedy and utter ruin. No inculpating evidence against him was produced on his trial which any civilized court of justice would have sustained for a moment. The only witness who seriously inculpated him was a rival trader and deadly personal enemy named Hambly. who was permitted, in the face of strenuous objection, to swear that he had heard certain Indians say that Arbuthnot had promised that England would aid them thus and so in case they should be involved in a war with the States. The atrocity of taking a man's life on such evidence is aggravated when we consider that the Indians, who might and should have been confronted with Arbuthnot if their testimony was worth any thing, would not have been competent witnesses against a white man, as he was. Their oaths would not have been evidence: but Arbuthnot's bitterest enemy was allowed to swear that he had heard them say so and so (when they were naturally auxious to inspirit their followers by any means.) and this was taken! Now it might not be safe to assume that Gen. Gaines, who presided in this Court Martial, knew or now knows any thing ; but Gen. Jackson, who ordered and detailed it, who reviewed and approved its proceedings, was a lawyer of twenty years' standing, had been a Judge as well as in both Houses of Congress. and could not but know that this trial was an utter mockery of all the forms of Law as well as of every dictate of Justice. And yet on such evidence, so procured and in defiance of Truth. Humanity and Decency, Arbuthnot was found guilty, ordered to behang the sentence promptly approved by Andrew Jackson, who ordered him to be hung between eight and nine o'clock that morning, (his trial having closed the previous evening) and he was so executed-as foul and cruel a murder as ever drumbead law was invoked to sanctify. Not on our soul should it rest for all the power of the Presidency,

applieding huzzas of ignorant or reckless thousands God be merciful in their extremity even to those as

erciless as the authors of that cruel slaughter! The case of Ambrister was not so hard as regards meelf, yet worse on the part of Jackson. Ambrister was a British soldier, and probably at heart an enemy of the United States, notwithstanding the recent peace. He evidently considered the Indians flagrantly wronged by our borderers, and thought it the duty of Great Britain to redress their injuries, as they had fallen into sore adversity in fighting her bat-He wished and expected arms, munitions, aid rom the British West Indies to resist the aggres sions of our People, but he did not instigate the Indians to attack our settlements—he knew a great deal better. But when the Indians were pursued to their homes he readily stood forth in their defence. was captured as one of them, and, being put on trial, to the charge of fighting against us, pleaded Guilty, with Justification." He was first sentenced by the Court Martial to be shot, but this derision was promptly reconsidered and instead of death the Court directed that he should receive ifty lashes, and be imprisoned with a chain and ball overruled, and ordered that the penalty of Death be inflicted, and inflicted it was by shooting him the very morning it was decreed, and the day after he ad been brought to trial! If this was not murder. then it is impossible that a General should be guilty of that crime.

Such are the acts which a Christian Sunday School teacher drags into his eulogy on Jackson in order to extract new shouts of admiration from as sitely woren. The piece from Norma, by Dodsworth sembled thousands of our ardent, ambitious, unre- sank sweetly into every heart, and the flecting youth; such are the acts which a vociferous champion of the abolition of Capital Punishment tacitly sanctions and applauds, as only condemned | the skill and talent of the artists. by "the more bitter bigots of partizanship, of whom a Fessenden is a sample and a Tribune the worthy organ!

place in a country over which we had no shadow of risdiction, the possession of a friendly christian nation, and in the face of the express interdict of our own Government against taking possession of Spansh posts, or assuming any other power in Florida savage incursions into our States. On all the princides maintained by New-York in the case of Me-Leod and the destruction of the Caroline, this whole nvasion was an outrage and every death caused by ta murder. But we do not so regard it. We main tain only that the irruption into Florida was at best painful necessity, to be justified only by considera ons of pressing moment, and to be persisted in only so far as the necessity should demand. To arrogat the functions of a Deity in that territory, and proces o dispense what he considered Justice to all offend rs, as Mr. Butler makes Gen. Jackson do, was nonstrous usurpation of power.

Nor should it be forgotten that the news of these sanguinary executions electrified Great Britain, and ame near driving a most pacific and friendly Minis try into War. Had either Pitt been at the helm me hundred thousand human lives and millions or millions of property would have been sacrificed to venge the death of the two victims. But England had just emerged from twenty-five years of carnage triumphant but exhausted, and her finances brought to the brink of rain. Our Government made the best possible defence of Gen. Jackson's conduct, (Mr. Adams being Secretary of State.) the British Minisry were glad of anytolerable excuse for preserving eace, and the heaving sea of popular indignation was stilled. But no thanks for this to the reckles headstrong author of the outrage whom Mr. Butler unsparingly eulogizes and the News deems it the extreme of partisan bigotry not to extol.

TO-DAY'S OUTSIDE.

FIRST PAGE-The Water Cure; Later from Texas FOURTH PAGE-Miscellanies | Money Matters | Marine

FROM MEXICO. - By the arrival of the brig Titi, a ew-Orleans, on the 17th inst. from Havana, with dates to the 11th, we have a repetition of the news receiv some time since at this port.

On our first page, in the Texas news, Majo Bache should be put down Auti-Annexationist The Galveston News of June 7, says-

The Galveston News of June 7, says—
"We have, however, this satisfaction, that there is not probably, in the city of Galveston, a gentleman opposed to annexation, whose election would have received so much cordial approbation from the friends of that measure, as that of Maj. Richard Bache, the grands on 6 Dr. Franklin, and the representative of many of the virtues of his distinguished ancestor. Nowithstanding his opposition to a measure which we deem essential to the salvation and welfare of our country, we sincerely believe he will do as he said, and use all his exertions in good faith for the fulfilment of his piedge, and cement the bend of our re-union to the parent country—yielding his own judgment to the will of the people. He will doubtless be the only anti-annexation member of the convention; and sithough we opposed him upon principle, yet we have confidence that his wisdom, integrity.

The United States sloop of war St. Mary's arrived at Galveston on the 13th, having left Vera Cruz on the day of the embarkation of Santa Ama for Havana. We berewith present our readers with the Galveston Civilian's summary of the news by

that arrival.

The United States sloop of war St. Mary's, which returned a few days since from before Vera Cruz, had, we understand, no actual communication with that cify: the officers being unwilling to trust themselves or men or shore, on account of the great virulence of the yellow fever. They learned, however, that the Mexican Congress had adjourned for a short time, without having taken any decisive steps towards the resistance of Annexation, or made any preparations for a war with the United States. Santa Ana sailed from Vera Cruz the same day the St. Mary's left, in a Mexican steamer, as was understood for Havana, under a decree of exile but whether for a number of years, or for life, was not ascertained. It is stated that he has selected Venezuels as the country of his future residence.

The appearance of the American squadron under Commodore Conner is said to have produced great consternation at Vera Cruz. Reinforcements were immediately thrown into the castle, and expresses started for the capital, under the apprehension of an attack. The forming dable force which the United States government has placed in the guil as well as the troops upon the frontier, as siso the decided willingness exhibited both by the government and people of that country for a little tilt at at string, has doubtless had the effect to abate the ardor of Mexico in a corresponding rate.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS .- Considerable excite

Riotous Proceedings.—Considerable excitement was produced in the city yesterday, by the sinuncement that, during the night provious, a requisition had been made upon his Excellency the Governor, by Judge Rousseau, the Parish Judge of the Parish of St. Bernard, for troops to quella number of rioters, who had assembled at Terre aux Bouds. It appears that a number of small landholders, and ox-drivers who have made a living by hauling sugar to market, had determined to resist the farther construction of the Mexican Guif Railroad, and had assembled in large numbers, threatening violence to all who opposed their mad projects.

The Governor of the State being temporarily absent from the city, the Attorney General made a requisition upon Major General John L. Lewis, for a sufficient number of troops to bring the rioters to submission. That offices immediately issued his orders to the Legion. The Washington Battalion, and the Louisians Volunteers, under the command of Lieut Col. James B. Wallow, and the Control of the Collins of the Place of Armes, where they were joined by a detachment of about 100 men, from the Battalion of Artillery attached to the Legion. With these troops Gen. Lewis at the Place of Armes, where they were joined by a detachment of about 20 men, from the Battalion of Artillery attached to the Legion. With these troops Gen. Lewis hastened to the scene of disturbances, where he was joined by Judge Rousseau and Sheriff Cucullu, of the parish of St. Bernard. The rioters made very feeble reststance, and about 40 of the ringleaders where he was joined by Judge Rousseau and Sheriff Cucullu, of the parish of St. Bernard. The rioters made very feeble reststance, and about 40 of the ringleaders were immediately arrested A portion of them, who had been seduced from their allegiance to the laws by others, were discharged upon parole, while the remainder were held to bad its appears before the next term of the Criminal Court of the Parish. We understand that one Major Joseph Solles, a Justice of the Peace in his

A New Orleans paper says: "We learn that there was great excitoment in Galveston at the time the New-York left, which was on Sunday at 12 M. We are inclined to think that the "English Minister in Texas" left in good time, and that the Executive will find warmer water than the Rio Grande's.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.—We have learned with the the country of M. Morady and M. Aries.

whiter regret that the sons of Mr. Morraby and Mr. Atkinson were murdered by Indiana, near Austin, on Saturday last. The Indiana came upon them with spears. The body of Mr. Atkinson was found on Monday morting pierced with seven wounds. [Houston Tel. 11th inst.]

the trappings of the White House, the boneyed mouthings of venal and pampered orators, the sickening slaver of self-seeking journalists and the

Letter from Cassins M. Clay to the Anti-Sis-

LEXINGTON, May 15th, 1845.

. P Chase and others. Committee, Sr.

held your invitation under respectful consideration; and whilst I appreciate your kindness and should

be gratified to meet you personally in council. I must beg leave to decline being present on that oc-casion. The language used by you is may own; it was written on the event of the gross usurpation, by the two houses of Congress, of the treaty making

power which is vested by the Constitution exclu-excell in the Senate, representing in action two-hirds of the severeign States of the Republic in

orce, ever ready to sacrifice all things but he

nty is lost.

ight, those ennobling elements of self-elevation unfailing security, which are no more when h

We copy the following operation for the remova-

ourse know nothing about the matter beyond the

acts furnished by highly intelligent and respectable

most unwilling witness. In the mean time, as the

attention of physicians is drawn to the subject and

nore become emboldened by a few fearless exam-

oles, to speak out in regard to a topic on which the

are met by ridicule and not by argument, the nun

There are now recorded the extirpation of a breast

at Paris by Jules Cloquet, one by Drs. Hamard and

nah, the removal of diseased bone from the jaw by

Dr. Charlton at the Melville bospital, Chatham, Eng.

the division of tendons by Dr. Engledue of South

ea, an amputation of the thigh by Dr. Ward at th

Wellow hospital, Nottinghamshire, Dr. Tasswell's

operation of the same character performed on Mar-

leg by Dr. Jones, at Bangor. Me., the extirpation of

planation of the matter they must go elsewhere for

it-We merely give the facts.

Oudet, at Paris and one by Prof. Ducas at Savar

Respectfully, your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY,

City Items. The Concert last night at the Tabernacie gave us a new idea of what bruss was capable—and that is certainly something, so times go. Cendall's Brass Band and Dodsworth's New York Cornet Band hereafter stand without rivals. The Boston boys had a great many tried friends in the house, and really deserved all the en-thusiasm which was manifested in their behalf. But we must confess that the Cornet Band are by no means be aind their Boston cotemporaries. They are not perhaps ion, because they have no bugies nor other keyed instruments; but certainly nothing can exceed the rich roundness of the tones of their instruments, or the perfect allness and accuracy of their harmonization. In a word, the Boston Band is the most brilliant and effective-Dogsworth's excels in harmony, expression and sent together or in contrast, as last night, the effect is amount of practice and labor could distil thirds of the sovereign States of the Republic, and stead of mere majorities of quorums in each house; and this too, with the avowed purpose of adding slare territory to this Union, by which you and I were to be deprived yet more and more of our equal pipe joints; and the effect made us find the analogy b to his leg for a year. This verdict Gen. Jackson Kendall's bugle or the Dodsworth cornet the most magnificent Nicholson flute you ever heard; while the clide can never be sufficiently admired nor described.

few regular orchestras could equal. The grand Large of Factorum, by both bands united, was a stunning yet of aerial melodies which none but Rossini nins of the great master of modern music, as well as to

Hamilton, where there was another review. There was than such as should be necessary to the repelling of a company of U. S. Bragoons with the troops on the Bat the people will see the necessity of having that dusty strip of street sprinkled against the Sabbath; as other-

wise those imposing gentlemen in white-top boots and gold bands, who sit on the coach-boxes outside while the Professor Runn delivered a lecture last ever ng at the Lyceum of Natural History, on Fires, inch ing the nature of combustion, the cause nguishing free, with several interesting experiments nd the exhibition of a new method of extinguishing fir

without water. Ciprico, No. 2 Beekman-street, has a coo hop, luxurious chairs, and keen razors which he knows erfectly how to use. Currie, his prime minister, has a and as light as a bird's wing. Mr. Dempster is going to Canada to sing

is Scotch, Irish, and English ballads. He cannot but take a strong impression with them, there. There were two false alarms of fire last

Mrs. John Quincy Adams. Mrs. J. Adams and other members of that distinguished family, are at the lity Hotel. Gen. Wool is at the American. Rt. Rev. lishop of New Jersey is at the Astor House. Com Ni holson is at Marvin's, Saratoga. Mr. Van Buren is still De The Philosophy of Pictures in penny papers

explained by the American Republican,-which says peaking of what purported to be a pictorial view of the Funeral Procession of Gen. Jackson, on Tuesday... we should like to know how many times these same stereoyped engravings are to be used, and for how many difsyped engravings are to be used, and for now many de-erent purposes. If our history of them be true, they were used first by the London filustrated News, to repre-ent the procession at the Coronation of Queen Victoria. They were afterward imported into this country by Wilson to put in the pictorial Brother Jonatian. Swe next trace them down to the Croton Water Celebration, when they were used again; and, after being laid aside for a year or two, were made to represent the Tyler pro-cession in this City. Now, to cap the climax, they are brought out, we hope for the last time, to be paimed off as a correct pictorial view of the great funeral procession as a correct pictorial view of the reat time, to be paimed on as a correct pictorial view of the great timeral processio of Gen. Jackson in the City of New York. There was mother extra illustration used on. Tuesday, in this City which served the same purpose on the occasion of the timeral of Gen. Harrison.

ersons who feel themselves aggrieved by the recent res in Suffolk county, on Wednesday proceeded to put stumps were placed upon the track, so that the conductor not understand that any one was injured; but the train se o'clock Ann Lakin at Leicester, Eng., the amputation of a

Four lads named Edward Norwood, Dennis tonsils by Dr. Bodinier at Paris, and the removal of McAuley, John Kelly and Daniel Lynch, have been are a tumor from the neck by the same gentleman in New-York. All these cases are well attested by creditable witnesses, and if any one wants an exouse in East Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon last, dur ng the time of the passing of the procession, and stealing bout \$80 in money and some articles of value. They

are held for examination.

Mr. C. L. Ball, a stranger to the city, stepped into an Draw Sin—Additional to the accounts of like results. Are the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal:

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal:

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal:

DEAN SIR—Additional to the accounts of like results, that have lately reached us from various quarters, an experiment has dragged me more being a witness of the particulars that are hereby detailed to you, as follows. An unknown man, who was brought into the Hospitalon Fraday evening, insensible from the free use of intoxicating drinks, died there early yesterday morning.

JAMES SAERIDAN KNOWLES, says the Microrial lately been effected a large sum to write a book abusing the Americans, which he promptly and indignantly refused.

We don't believe either of these statements.

The An infant and only son of Mr. Charles Curran of Brooklyn, aged is months, was on Wednesday drowned in a tub of water standing in the yard.

Life Dr. Van Hoovenburgh. Health Officer at large proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within my larger proportionsily than the average of cases within t

ran of Brooklyn, aged 18 months, was on Wednesday drowned in a tab of water standing in the yard.

Let Dr. Van Hoovenburgh, Health Officer at Quarantine, on Theeder between surrise and sunset, boarded vessels having on board 287 steerage passes, gers. Of these 512 were Dutch and 1753 from Great Britain and Ireland. Fifteen hundred passengers arrived at this port on Threaday, and 264 on Monday.

Titia's Vinus.—The exhibition of this beautist port on Threaday and 264 on Monday.

Titia's Vinus.—The exhibition of this beautist port on Threaday and 264 on Monday.

Total picture closes in a few days at the Gallery, 449 Broadway. No admirer of a fine work of art should let this opportunity pass without paying a visit to this perfect model of woman in her fairest form.

Let The Advertisement in our paper to-day, headed "Reward" is intended more as a caution to the public against those genteel loafers who obtain clothing. &c. under take protences, than in any hope of recovering the property.

Let A correspondent wishes us to say that the "Franklin salt Water Bath, at Castle Garden, continues very justly to maintain its equality with any similar institution in this country or in any part of Europe. It is frequented by the most fashionable portion of the community, and the moderate subscription places the hump.

Ankersan Institute, June 26, 1845.

In the Repository in the Park may be seen a Brick Saking Machine, patented by Mr. a. Hell of Coxsacko, a this State, which has herectofree been noticed by the statute. Many inventions here been made at the rate that the statutes are worked and against the summer of the statute way in European the part of the protect, but this has such strainty advantages that it is now it is way to England, where it will be received with the wor't deserve. With this machine one man operates, and the proceeding months, are under the management of Mr. and Mrs.

Ankersan Institute, June 26, 1845.

In the Repository in the Park may be seen a Brick Saking Saking Saking Mrs. Park and work of the commu

A bed of Anthructte Coal has been discov

door to dry. Many millions have been made at the rate Two of the convicts escaped from the New f ten thousand a day, with only four men and one horse Prison in this county on Saturday in open day, by placing a lever with which they were at work upon the top of a stump and thus scaling the Pickets. They were retaken on Monday. Two of the guard who were on duty at the time were immediately discharged. [Plattsburgh Whig.] It is stated that one of these machines performs so accurately that not more than fifty cents a year is required for CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP.-The Council CARGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAF.—The Council Alleghany, some weeks since, organized a night polis with a view to detect incendiaries; and give positive; a structions to arrestevery enspirators looking person four out sign ten o'clock. One evening the honorable mer hers were detained in their chamber, somewhat has than usual, and when they adjourned, a few of the stopped at the door to take upon the affairs of the city when two of the Charlies accounted them under the a thority of their official station. After some exposulate the Councilmen were permitted to escape to their homeone of them some what chaptried and the other in gree good humor at the adventure. Subscriptions Received to the Weekly Tribune.

[Cush in all ones accompanying the order.]
THURSDAY, June 26. Dexter. Me.
Dexter. Me.
Lira, N. Y.
VARE, Ct. Stokes, N. Y.
Destowu, Pa. Grand lale, Vi. tmor at the adventure.
[Fitteburgh Spirit of the Age.

The success of Palmo's Ethiopean Opera Company has become so notorious that any comment on it would be superfluora. We have much piesure in amounting that the above Company will take a benefit next Monday.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT-Official WILLIAM N. FRIEND, as deputy postmaster at Petersburg, Virginia, in the place of John Mings, removed,
JOSEPH M. DOTY, as deputy postmaster at Ogdensburgh, New York, from the 10th of July next, when the
commission of the present incumbent will expire.
WHITACER O'NEAL as deputy postmaster at Steubenville, Ohio, from the 39th inst, when the commission of
the present incumbent will expire. Mesers. S. P. Chase and others, Commune. 4e.:

GENTLEMEN—I have some time since received your letter of the 21st ult. inviting me to attend a Convention to be held in Cincinnati, on the 11th day of June next. of "all who. believing that whatever is worth preserving in Republicanism. can be maintained only by eternal and uncompromising war upon the criminal usurpations of the slave power, are resolved to use all constitutional and honorable means to effect the extinction of slavery in their respective States and its reduction to its constitutional limits in the United States." I have held your invitation under respectful consideration.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.-The Annual Commencement took place on Wednesday last. Fifty-two young men received the degree of B. A. The Degree of M. A. aferred on 27 Graduates of the College.

The Honorary Degree of D. D. was conferred on the lev. GEORGE W. MUSCHARK, of Baltimore, and on the ev. SANUEL K. TALLWADGE, President of the Ogie-

thorpe University, Georgia.

The honorary degree of I.L. D. was conferred on ELIAS VAN ARSDALE, Eag of Newark, N. J.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev.

N. T. Wherler of Ala, Rev. Sanl. P. Helm. Columbia, Miss, and Mr. James Hall, of Albany, N. Y.

The Washington Union of Wednesday, ays we had a grand war of the elements this afternoon or about 20 minutes—a violent hurricane—a heavy rain—and a shower of hallstones, some of them as large as

were to be deprived yet more and more of our equal-right of representation in our own government. But this language also applies to a systematic design on the part of the slave party, reientlessly pursued from the formation of the Union to the present hour, to subject the free labor of this country to the slave la-bor, and to make the freemen of the republic tributa-ry to the slaveholders of the country—the slaves of slaves, by suppressing the right of petition, trial by jury, liberty of speech, freedom of the press, and the right of habeas coryns. In view of all which despotic acts. I speak not now of the right, political or natural of the sovereign States by municipal law

UPERIOR COURT-Nos. 105, 95, 96, 100, 10, 35, 2, 12, COMMON PLEAS.-Nos. 46, 124, 125, 47, 49, 51, 52, 24

## DOINGS IN OUR LAW COURTS YESTERDAY.

Constitution, so soon as it can be done by the outer box. The Constitution and laws of the land are binding on me so long as they exist, but I utterly deny that there is, or ever was of ever was "meant" to be, any "compromise" by which my ancestors agreed that I should be enslaved any longer than the COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS—James Munsell, plaintiff in error, vs. Havard Lewis, defendant is error—In 1833 and 1834, Lewis and Word contracted with Wm. H. Bouck and the two other Canal Commissioners at that period, to construct all the bridges in sections 67 and 68 on the southern division of the Chenango Canal. In June, 1836, Lewis and Weed made an agree will hour, they deemed themselves necessitated to out in temporary abeyance.

Here then is my ground. It is broad enough for all parties, and to whomsoever takes it, I give the right until of fellowship, under whatever party organization he may be arrayed. In the meantime, I abide uirer and others like not the principles of thes nealet them yield the name also. If they are the riends of prerogative, the abettors of the violation if the Constitution, the lovers of despotism, the ad-ocates of political inequality; if they are "out remainer" only by basely submitting to see ever principle of human liberty trampled under foot by relials between 1834 and 1836 was so great as to have made bankrupt and ruined several of the contractors, &c. 1842 the present suit was brought against Mr. Lewis at Rochester, before Judge Monell, to recover Mr. L. s. share, being, with interest, \$442.63. Judge M. allowed a non-acti, which was confirmed by the Supreme Court, and nurber appeal is made to this Court.—Mr. Spencer was need for planniff in error, and Mr. Collier of Enghampton for defendant in error.

William T. Johnson, planniff in error, es Robert Anchon, defendant is error—ramos P. Drummond obstanced a judgment against Amos S. Allen, and Roubed Dennison, on which he field a Creditor's full in Chain cry and Mr. Johnson was appointed receiver of the deur, hattels, &c. of the said Amos S. Allen, Mr. Anderson, he detendant in error unbequently field a Creditor. principle of human liberty trampled under foot by the slave power, then let them strike their colors and go over to the enemy! But as for my single self, while there is a banner flying, solied and tora and trampled though it be, by an unthinking and infato-sted multitude, yet indelibly inscribed with the faith of the illustrious dead and living. Political equal-ity, untramneled social progress, liberty and union now and forever; "there still railying would I be ound, with an unconquerable spirit; whether over-whelmed by numbers or borne down by superior orce, ever ready to sacrifice all things but honor and

he detendant in error, small query new a constitution will also against Allem, which was extend by detault, exing Allen's debtors to pay to Anderson. Under it rough Company National Guards 882 50, being amount to Company National Guards 882 50, being amount to Allen for room tent in the Shakspeare Hotel, rodling drills from Oct. 10, 1836, to May 31, 1837, Alleing at that time the leases of the Shakspeare, the world by Mr. Anderson. Mr. Johnson, the receiver he bill fined by Drummond, entered, in his own name, he Common Pleas, an aution against Mr. Anderson to ever this amount it being contended that it belonged of a polypus from the nose from the May number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. We of he Common Pieas, an action against Mr. Anderson to recover this amount, it being contended that it belonged to the first Bill. Motion was made for nonsult and allowed by the Judge, on the ground that for debts or demanding to Allen, if they were wrongfully recovered by the idendent, even after the appointment of receiver, the action should have been in Allen's name. The case was rarried to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the judgment of nonsult, and further appeal is made to this Court Mr. Watson was heard for plaintiff in error. Mr. Clarkson, for defendant, will reply.

U. S. CIRCUST COURT — Pay es, Moyer — The testimory in this cause is very conflicting. The examination of the part of the defence is nearly closed. This cause has deadly occupied the Court for a week, and will probably continue through to-day and to-morrow.

BOARD OF EDUCATION — The President, Mr. Jehnson.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The President, Mr. Johnson, the Chair, a sufficient number of members being preent to form a quorum.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying the contractors for new school house in 1st ward, as the same became due, amounting in all to \$12,135. Adopted Mr. Nicold, from the special Committee to revise the y-Laws, proposed several amendments, among them at motions to refer he on the table—adjourn and precus question shall be always in order, and decided with it debate. Adopted.

The same gentleman from the Committee reported that

Mr. Winslow moved that the sum of \$20,000 be added

A Raport was received from the County Superintend ant stating that the Bible is not used in 12 of the school departments. Laid on the table for the present. Some other little business was done, and the Board schourned.

### Sale of Short-Horned Cattle. Correspondence of C. Livingston & Co.

Cirizen Office, Albany, June 25. The interest excited by the sale of the entire here f improved Short-Horned Cattle of E. P. Prentice Esq. of this city, brought a host of visitors to the sale Annexed is a summary of the sales with the names of the purchasers, made up from the catalogue of the auctioneers, Joshua I. Jones & Parke

Names. Purchaser. Rashlence.
Flora, cow, imp. J. B. Nott. Albany Co.
Lary, white helicr. W. S. Parker, Brooklyn.
Calf of Flora,
Miss Rose, roan cow, J. S. Wheeler, Hyde Park. tonn heifer, Wm. Kelly, lath rine, red&wtcow, M. Bates, Rhinebeck New-York. Blaize, bull calf. — Green,
Manilda, claimed by the owner.
Snowball, white cow. Smith. Long-Island
Nun.red & white cow. Wm. Relly,
Mellssa.red& wh.cow. Wm. S. Parker, Brooklyn...

Melissa reda wheow, Wm. S. Parker, Brooklyn.
Caroline, cow, passed.
Gora, red and wh cow. J. McNaughton, Albany.
Neg, red & wh hefer, Wm. Keily. Rhimebeck.
Tyro, bull calf. J. B. Nost. Albany.
Duley, red & wh cow, Dr. McNaughton.
Nell, red and wh cow M. Bates.
Dians, red & wh cow. J. W. Bishop, Wash. Co.
Tecumseh, white bull, J. Parker, Brooklyn.
Betty red and whical, W. Keily.
Sawlly, cow, claimed by owner.
Calf of Dutchess.
Rover, red and whif, D. P. Douw, Albany.
Charlotte red & wh cow. J. W. Bishop, Wash. Co.

Cair of Putchess
Rover, red and wh hf D. P. Douw, Albany,
Charlotte, red &wh cow.J. W. Bishop, Wash. Co.
Cair of Fairfax. J. H. Prentice,
Ada, red and wh cow.R. H. Green,
Cair of Ada, W. S. Parker, Brooklyn,
Juda, white heifer, E. S. Prentice,
Duke, (Allowed to owner.)
Appelonia, rid&wt cow.J. P. Brayton, Albany,
Louisa, roan cow. R. H. Green,
Surfey, rd. & wt.hf. V. P. Douw, Albany,
Pegsy, roan cow. J. P. Brayton, Albany,
Pegsy, roan cow. J. P. Brayton, Albany,
Ramble, rd. & wt.hf. W. J. Parker,
Esterville, (Claimed by owner.)
Kenny, roan cow. E. H. Smith,
Jilt, roan heifer, Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck,
Cair of Jenny,
T. Walker, Ohio,
Aurora, roan cow. J. B. Nott,
Albany,
Timmour, bull calf wht. M. J. Hays,
Canada,
Cair of Aurora, J. T. Walker, Ohio,
Dora, (not-solid)
Miss Smith, rd& wt.cw. P. W. Tuthill,
Fairfax, White bull, W. J. Parker,
Niglo's Garden,—The Acrebst family, and Mrs. R.

NISLO'S GRADEN - The Acrobal family, and Mrs. Robert to-might-a very select and favorite entertainment is an nonneed which includes the TRUMFETER'S DAUGHTER. Very augitable piece, that Roberts is very happylin. W congratulate this gentlemon on his improved, easy style, a perceptible in Alred Highlyer, on Wednesday, a character by far the happilist fie has alterapted; he will be a still greater favorite with the Naw York public the others he is seen. The Acrobal needers are still the fiers in the "wonder" for ing commanity. They appear to-morrow also for Mr. Roberts' Benefit.

berts' Benefit.

REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.—How many persons are sufficing from the complaint, who, by the use of Dr. McNarr' Acoustic Oil, might obtain immediate relief, and in all probability regain their hearing. Numerous cases have come to our own knowledge where this oil has cured total deathest of years standing. It is also a sure relief in all cases o buzzing noises in the care, &c. which are but symptoms of approaching deafness. Let the afficied make a trial of this article. Soid only at 21 Courtlander.

SOMETHING OF OREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE HORTICULTUREST—C. ENWARDS LESTER. U. S. Consul at Genoa, has recently arrived from Italy, bringing with him a quantity of the choicest Grape Vince known in that country. Probably no American has paid so much attention to the cultivation of the Vine in Italy as Mr. Lester. It was his intention to set these times out and sell them in the Fall. But he is advised by several of the best Horitculturists in New York to sell them at Public Auction, and accordingly the sale (unreservedly) will take place at the Public Auction Robins of Wm. H. Franklin & Son, 15 Broad-street, on Tuesday, the list of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in assorted lots of 50 and 100.

18. These vines were taken up last winter from under the scale, and will endowe our climate.

21. For fruit and for wine they are regarded as the best in all Italy.

32. They are in a perfect state of preservation—as green as the day they were taken up.

3d. They are in a perfect state of preservation—as green as the day they were taken up.
4th. They came from Fledmont and Savoy whose climate in extremes of heat and cold is similar to our own.
5th. No vines like then have ever been brought to this country, and they exist only in Italy.
6th. Samples of the wine made from them will be hear to the sale.

6th. Samples of the wine made from them will be shown at the sale.

These vines were not bought for a speculation,—My. L. koping to be able to introduce into this country and bring them into more general and immediate use, has chosen this manner of disposing of them.

They are offered to the Hoticulturists of this country with the full confidence that they will constitute a most valuable acquisition to our system of Gardening and Horticulture.

Horticulture.

An experienced Italian vine-dresser who took them up was brought out by Mr. Leeter—has prepared them for sale and will be present at the auction to give all necessary information about the matter. In the mean time, Mr. Thorhurn, Florist, of John st. and Mr. Allen, Editor of the American Agriculturist, 203 Broadway, are referred to set likely are acquainted with the vines and the circum-

# stances. Acar York, June 23d. 1845.

N. B. An article prepared by Mr. Lester will appear in the Sept. Number of the American Agriculturist, on the sest method of cultivating the above in this country.

est, and so will our renders. It is really, we believe, what it purports to be—and doubt not, if we can intro uce these grapes into the hands of our Gardeners and Horticulturists, that in a few years we shall find it was a matter of no little importance. We know that our cli mate and soil are adapted to the vine, if we can find the right species. Mr. Lester has resided in Italy several

all classes if the use of the grape for fruit could become general in this country. We eat too much solid food; ruit should be substituted in some measure for meats. But how can we expect a change when a pound of grapes ne season and buy a grape vine with it which the next will yield you a dozen pounds, and the third Summe The expense of this enterprise of Mr. Lester must have been great, but we hope he may not lose by it.-

will.

Santos Sansaparilla, a.—It is related of Abernelly, that on the occusion, when a man was about to show him his olders ateal leg, the great Surgeon said to him partially, "Oh put up produced by you what is necessary without any examination." The man, on young away, handed Abernelly a shilling instead of his usual fee, so overwigh. The Surgeod initiativity attempted to return it. "Obo, no?" said the patient, "it may be true I have given you what a necessary without any examination." This was a fair, a deserted relate to the Surgeon for thus prescribing in the lark. Since Abernelly's day, however, a needledine has been introduced which would have trued the interested by which is a fixed being the safety proceedings to the strength of the strength of the strength of the safety of the sa confidence in the remediat checks.

Prepared and sond, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Dringuist, 79 Fulton-street, New-York, which allows 1.73 Hyra, way, 77 East Broat way, and by Dragists generally throughout the United States. Price 5: per office. Six bottles for \$3.

HARR TONIC—OLDSTRUCE'S BOLM OF COLUMBIA.—To the fold and Gray — if you was a rich, later and bead of hair, one from damoural and sourt, do not full to procure the genuese Balm of Columbia, sout by Comstock & Cw. 21 Courdand treet. In cases of baidness it will more than wasced your speciations. Many who that best their hair for at year, more tred it restored to its organia, perfection by the use of a haim. Age, state or condition applies to be no detacted shatever. If also causes the flaid to flow with which the clinicals hair timbe is filled, by which means thousands (whose mans wave as gray as the Acadic caught) have hat their hair cationed to the hair and evider by this mealurable remay. In the cases of fever, it will be found the most pleasant wash for a head that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from failing out. It strengthens the courts—it never fails to import a rich, glossy appearance, and a a perfume for the tollet, it is unsqualed. Soin only at 21 Courtama-street, and at the convier of Third Avenue and centhest by Dr. Fleid; also in Brooklyn, 136 Fultonest. HAIR TONIC-OLDSTORE'S BALM OF COLUMNIA-To the

the of the most remarkable chemical discoveries of modern Lines. It colors the hair, and yet the skin is perfectly ask from its instance. Had or grey hair will begoine dark book or yet-black, after one application. Moreover, a real advantage passessed by the East timian Hair Dye is the-slinky be applied over high; while the bead rests on the pilory of repose. This Dye is prepared by Dr. Comstock innerf, the celebrated chemist, whose text book is used to the best of Colleges and Academies, throughout Great Britan and America. Soid by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland-st.

TO DALLEY'S (original and genuine) PAIN EXTRACTOR old at 21 Courtland-st at BALF PRICE.

LT CONNEL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, from 21 ourtland street, will cure the following complaints: Erysipelas, Pites, Chaps. &c. Old Sores, Tender Feet. Sore Eyes.

DR. WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BIT TERS.—A successful combination of those two medical agent the Spanish Sarsaparita and the Americas Wildo Cher Ry, is now for the first time effected to the public in the bit ters of Dr. Wood. Trese vegetable remedies laye long en aveet the highest repute in the medical world, and the Facu-y of Medicine, and all writers in the Medica Materia, have ndence. The one for its efficacy in diseases of the blood, and the other for its great tonic power, with invaluable property for allaying nervines irritation and excitatility, has been long eicherweit. In Dr. Wood's Sarasparitis and Wild Cherry Ritters they are found acting longether with perfect harmony and success, and forming by their union a new, safe, effective and agreeable Tonic and Aperient Medicine and remody par all diseases of the blood, storacci, and billary organs. Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarasparitis and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

Agents—New-York, Dr. Wm. H. Minner, 192 Broadway; free, O. Gann, 311 Bieccker-sty, E. M. Guton, 127 Bayers, Brocottyn: James M. Smith, cor. Fainon and Crabberry-st. [21]

(2) poly-award (2) poly-award Combeys-at (2) poly-award (2) poly-a

an any other preparation from this well known restricted in the Chapt 34 Brondway. (2) 188 31 Earl The old and only established office in this City for the set of the Original Genuine, PULMONIC STRUP.

le) Courtland street, one door below Greenwich, as usual Please see Mr. Beckman's advertisement on first page of this paper, headed "Caution to the Public." jet3 could To Internation Wanted, Who chased the City found of the listery on Monday last? and who thanked the cooper for chasing his command into Canile Garden! April CAMP BRIDGEPORT. W

Decimpation of War!—The great, powerful and manaments Put island House of Harper's Brothers, stang of the quick with envy and overflowing with wormwood and call, at the geome, industry, tact, enterprise and personance of the New World Cheap Book Establishment, yes order of EVENDA WAS there if, without other cause or proceeded, by reducing the standard of the control of the contr ance of the New World Cheap Book Establishmen, yes order office a wag tipon it, without other cause of proceeding, by restacing the price of their vol. 1 of the Washering Jew treas 50 to 25 cents, solely to possible as for inter-ting with their amongoly, said for making occas. CHAP ON THE PROPLE. This, but for us, would probably never are been done by those most honorable, and inhelimited, and been done by those most honorable, and inhelimited, with US—said the shadons are infinitely the book, and are adoubted WITH US—said the shadons are infinitely the book, and are adoubted WITH US—said to a shadon a re-infinitely the book, and are adoubted WITH US—said to a shadon a re-infinitely and almora in their sides. But we shall no not also the mable good ablished Withing T Abriducian I in their nostrils and athers in a our good name is a stench in their nostrils and athers in air sides. But we shall go on to give the public road close and cheap, relying with entire confidence upon their vaccous support.

"Let the gained lade wince—our wishers are unwrang."

"Let the palical lade wince—our winhers are unwrang."

ONLY COMPLETE EDITION:—THE NEVILLES
OF GARREISTOWN, Winchester's edition, cotalist and FIVE FADES entirely on the last the opposition of the Court FIVE FADES entirely on the last the proposition of the Court FIVE FADES entirely on the last the five them he benefit of this selve themeat. The trouble is, had the public prefer our edition.

THE WANDERING JEVE—MORE WAR!—The Fourth Elithm of Vol. 1 elegantly transacted by Hernert, the only English version which gives the sport of the original, is now ready. Patter 50 Carris. The public has not forgot en that sowering emete, Town's statutific, Tanasiarion or THE MYTERIES OF PARIS, published by the Book Barcos of the Statutific Court of the Court of th

THE TEMPTATION, by Engens Sue; an exciting and entertain work of the County of the Cou

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES: new section. 61 cents.
Florence of Lacey, or the Coqueste. 25 cents.
The Wandering few, No. XXI. Frice 65 cents.
The Frime Munister, by Zenockie. 125 cents.
Enissie Pontois, or the Stonen Will. 135 cents.
The Counters Fancium, by Ida, Hahn-Hahn. 25 cents.
The Counters Fancium, by Ida, Hahn-Hahn. 25 cents.
Corisine, a Swedich Homance. 125 cents.
Corisine, a Swedich Homance

People will be imprudent—but those who supply themselves with Hastings a Co.'s Aronane Funnassen or perfuning rooms, purfying the sir, show their wasters rice only 354 cents per box, containing 1 dozen. To be and of most of the Druggista and Grocera. Principal desired Broadway. (2)

A Broadway.

17 To Hotel, Ship and Steamboat Owner
OREMUS, St YDAM a NIXON, No. 39 Nasaar are
pposite Post-Office, ina added, very extensively, to it
lock of Dry Goods for furnishing Steamboats, Ships
totels, such as—

is, such as—
Counterpanes, Quits
Blankets, 5-4 to 12-4 linen and cottoe. She
Liner Frilow Cesungs, Table Linen
Daper, Huckabuck and Crash
Furmutire Dimity, Besitick
White and Turkey red. Curtain Musline
Damask and watered Moresma,
having timely notice we can furnish Cou